

CSS Overview

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What is CSS?

- Defines how HTML documents are presented in a browser
 - Example of old fashioned Code (without CSS):
 - `<h1>my heading</h1>`
 - Example Code (with CSS):
 - `<h1>my heading</h1>`
(appearance is defined elsewhere, once for all pages)

Why use CSS?

- ◉ Separates content & structure from presentation, so HTML code is easier to read/debug & downloads more quickly
- ◉ More efficient & consistent- can quickly change an entire site by changing one style sheet
- ◉ More flexible
 - CSS can do more than plain HTML (like link hover properties)
 - Can create different styles for different devices (one for screen, one for printing, etc.)
- ◉ Preferred method of layout

3 ways to implement

- **Inline**

- Placed within html code
- Defines single element
- Not as useful as other methods

- **Embedded**

- Placed within head tag
- Controls elements on **one** page

- **External**

- Most useful method
- Styles are placed in an external css file (style sheet)
- Multiple pages link to the same style sheet
- You can change presentation site-wide by changing and uploading **ONE CSS FILE**

Inline CSS code

```
<h1 style=" font-family: Verdana, Arial, Helvetica,  
  sans-serif; color: #663366;">my heading</h1>
```

Embedded CSS code

```
<head>
<title>Embedded CSS</title>
<style type="text/css">
<!--
h1 {
  font-family: Verdana, Arial, Helvetica;
  color: #663366;
}
-->
</style>
</head>
```

External CSS code

Code in stylesheet

```
h1 {  
    font-family: Verdana, Arial, Helvetica;  
    color: #663366;  
}
```

Link to stylesheet with html head:

```
<link href="myStyles.css" rel="stylesheet"  
    type="text/css" />
```

Selectors

- **TAG** - redefine appearance of HTML tag (body, p, td, h1, h2, h3, etc.)
- **Class** - change appearance of part of something that doesn't already have a tag (example: "filename" class)
- **ID** - used to style specific parts of a page - you can only use a given id once on a page
- **COMPOUND** - makes style very specific
- **PSEUDO** - used to describe appearance of states (example: how link looks when mouse hovers on it)

Example – Page Properties

- You can use Page Properties button in Property Inspector to change styles for body, headings, and links
- This creates an EMBEDDED style